[THURSDAY, *August* 15, 1771.] (409) [NUMB. 1493.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

Aſſize of BREAD, publiſhed 28th of June, 1771.

Flour at 21*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½ for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	8*s.* 0*d.*	Beef per Barrel	48*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	21*s.* 0*d.*	Pork	85*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	20*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	28*s.* 0*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 9*d.*	Bohea Tea	4*s.* 9*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 4*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	18*s.* 0*d.*
Muſcovado Sugar	53*s.* 0*ds.*	Bees Wax	1*s.* 9*d.*
Single refin'd ditto	1*s.* 0*d.*	Nut Wood ☞	30*s.* 0*d.*
Molaſſes	1*s.* 1*1d.*	Oak ditto ☞	20*s.* 0*d.*

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*	*High Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY 5	1	after 5	10	before 7	
FRIDAY 6	2	5	11	7	
SATURDAY ☽	3	5	12	7	
SUNDAY 7	4	5	14	7	
MONDAY 8	5	5	15	7	Laſt q. Saturday next 3 Morn.
TUESDAY 9	6	5	16	7	
WEDNESDAY 10	6	5	17	7	

Days 13 Hours 40 Min. the 15th.

The IMPARTIALIST, or UNIVERSAL REFORMER, No. XII.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

Certe in locis Theologicis, ne quid detrimenti capiat vel Pax, vel veritas Chriſti, à novarum opinionum pruritu prorſus abſtinendum puto, uſq adeo ut ad certam regulam etiam loqui debeamus; at in pulvere ſcholaſtico ubi in nullius verba Juramus, major conceditur cum ſentiendi tum loquendi libertas, &c.

Capet. in Ep. Dedic. Pembel. de origine form. præfix.

To Mr. IMPARTIALIST,

SIR,

I Should not have attempted to expoſe my Family Inquietudes to the View of the Public, was not the Evil ſo intolerable and extenſive as to demand a ſpeedy Remedy. I am, Sir, a married Man, with a decent Eſtate and numerous Family, and was tolerably happy, 'till the late unfortunate Frenzy of my Wife. Mrs. Semplex, in the earlier Part of her Life, was a prudent, notable Houſewife, and we were looked upon as a very happy Couple. She was modeſt, good natured, and affable to all, and our chief Employment for ten Years, was to increaſe each other's Tranquility, to conquer our Paſſions, to render ourſelves more virtuous, and to imprint the Principles of Religion on the Minds of our riſing Offſpring. But unluckily for our Felicity, Mrs. *Simplex*, about two Years ago, was introduced to a Society of Female *Feelers* or *Seekers*, with whom ſhe attended frequently on ſome *raving, idiotic, Spiritual Knight Errants*. The Glory of being a *Buffeter* of Satan, and a choſen Champion againſt the Ignorance and Irreligion of the Age, was too inticing for a Woman's Fortitude to reſiſt. She ſoon enroll'd herſelf in the veneral Liſt of Female *Errants*, and equipp'd with the armour of meteoric incomprehenſible Divinity, form'd from the putrid Dregs of Ignorance and Superſtition, commenc'd a formidable Adventurer in *Spiritual Chivalry*. The firſt Effect of her Misfortune, which I diſcovered, was her leaving our Family Aſſociation at Prayers, and reading the Scriptures, on Sunday Evenings, (a Practice never deviated from in our Family) to attend at the nightly *Conventicle*. I conceal'd my Regret, 'till finding her Neglect continued, I tenderly expreſſed my Diſlike: But how was I ſurpriſed at her Anſwer?—" Poor Mr. Simplex! I am ſorry to find " you ſo inexperienc'd in religious Matters!—You have not " got a feeling Senſe, or you would not be ſo fond of car- " nal Ordinances and Lip-ſervice. O if you did but hear " *once* the dear good Man, how he *ſpiritualizes!*—And then " he's ſo *deep*—ſo *myſterious*—and then he has ſuch *a Motion* " with his Handkerchief—and his Voice—O his ſweet Voice, " it would melt you!"

'Twas in vain for me to Reply—ſo I only told her, I hop'd ſhe would one Day ſee her Error and the Danger of neglecting her Family. After this ſhe grew more and more intoxicated and troubleſome, and even preſumed to take my Children along with her. Inſtead of that ſociable, agreeable, modeſt Behaviour, with which ſhe once charm'd me, now alas! the very reverſe appears. If I converſe with her on domeſtic Affairs, ſhe tells me my Mind is fixed on *carnal Things*, and inceſſantly confounds me by quoting Texts, which neither ſhe nor I underſtand. A Saucer cannot crack, or a Bowl overturn but ſhe imputes it to a Judgment; and what is more diſagreeable, no Misfortune can happen to her Neighbours, but ſhe ſuperciliouſly conſtrues it into a Puniſhment for their " want of Feelings," and Harangues ſo long on the Topic that I am often ſcalded by endeavouring to ſwallow my Meals in a hurry, to eſcape from the perpetual 'Larum. Her Pride, in her ſcriptural Criticiſm, is ſo exceſſive, that if my poor common Senſe attempts to oppoſe her Decrees, I am ſure of walking off with down-hanging Ears, ſoundly belaboured with the Epithets of " worldly wiſe, carnal Reaſoner, and letter learned." As to our domeſtic Intereſts, I very much fear they are in a rapid Flux. For what with the ſecret Largeſſes which ſhe undoubtedly beſtows on the *good Man*,—her being above ſuch worldly Concerns—and her perpetual *Amblings* and Love Feaſts—our Affairs muſt certainly decline. From Morning to Night, (if ſhe is at home) ſhe is either humming an Hymn, or poring over ſome myſterious Author, or chewing the Cud of her Yeſter Night's Feaſt: ſo that ſhe is often ſo *agreeably loſt*, that ſhe will, at Table, ſprinkle her Snuff, over my Diſh, for Salt—blow her Noſe in the Napkin, and wipe her Lips with the Handkerchief. Her old Companions ſhe treats with ſovereign Contempt, looking upon them, and the moſt of Mankind, as *poor, ignorant, unenlightened, unexperienc'd Heathen*, unfit for her ſublime Converſation.——Can this Sir, be true Piety, which neither makes her a better Wife, Mother, Companion, or Neighbour? Which renders her ſtubborn in Opinion, intolerant of the Infirmities of others; which deſtroys connubial Affection, occaſions Cenſoriouſneſs and Arrogance, and tends to the Deſtruction of private Peace and public Utility? If this is Religion I have never been taught Religion!

This Conduct is not peculiar to mine, but is, in ſome Degree, the Caſe with many of thy Acquaintance's Spouſes.——If you inquire—why we do not endeavour to convince them of their Error? I muſt tell you, Sir, it would be as practicable, as to turn the North Wind by Words, or to impreſs laſting Characters on the fluctuating Sands. For, not to mention their Volubility, more *aſtounding* than the Murmur of Goſſips at a Feaſt, they are ſo well accoutred with *Myſtery*, and *Unintelligibility*, that they ſtand like *Jack* the Giant-Killer, in his *Coat of Darkneſs*, ſecure againſt all your attacks—becauſe it is impoſſible for you to to *refute* what you can't *underſtand*, as it was for the Giants to oppoſe *Jack*, whom they could not *ſee*. Nor is this all the Difficulty—they ſee, and hear, and think not like other Folk; but as *Don Quixotte*, the Knight of the rueful Countenance, conceived and affirm'd, beyond Conviction, that the *Barber's Boſon* was Mambrino's *golden Helmet*; ſo theſe *ſpiritual Errants*, inſiſt, believe, and as poſitively affirm that the *enthuſiaſtic Fumes* of a *doating Barber*, or any other *itinerant Juggler*, are the lovly Effuſions of Truth, Religion, and Inſpiration. However diſagreeable, ludicrous and ridiculous a Situation they are brought into by their Whimſies, ſtoutly and ſtiffly will they hold to the Error, without yielding an Inch, attempting to make up by Clamour what they want in Reaſon: As Travellers tell us, that Monkeys, when they have thruſt their Paws after ſome favourite Morſel, into a narrow Hole in a Gourd, ſtubbornly clinch it in their Fiſts, and tho' they cannot diſengage themſelves without letting it go, ſtill more ſtubbornly graſp it, fooliſhly thinking to eſcape by grinning, chattering, and yelling.

Generally three or four Times a Week, they hold a *Conſultation*, in which the weightieſt Subjects of Divinity are diſcuſſed, and Points, in a twinkling, explain'd, which have puzzled a Bellarmine and crack'd the Noddle of many a knotty Scotiſt and Thomiſt. No longer ago than laſt Week, they held a Cabinet Council at my Houſe, and my Curioſity got ſo far the better of my Averſion, that I reſolved to obſerve their Employment.——*Mrs. Little Eaſe*, *Goody Clack*, Mrs. *Quiver*, and Mrs. *Prate-a-Place*, came to my Houſe, eſcorted by *Johnny Suckling*, a NEUTER of great Fore-ſight and Inſight, or, as they Term him, an excellent *Woman's Man*, a deep CRITIC in Types, Poultry, Cookery, and every Species of *Houſwifry*. They had not been long ſeated before a warm Diſpute aroſe concerning St. Paul's Thorn in the Fleſh: they then plung'd, might and main, into the midſt of the Revelations. Goody Clack drew much important Inſtruction from the *White Horſe*; compar'd *him* to the Chriſtian Church;—Death on his Back to Perſecution; the Saddle, ſhe explain'd, to be the Impoſitions laid on Chriſtians by the Men of the *World*; the *Tail*, which defends Horſes from Flies, to ſhining Graces which drive away, or ſtop the Mouths of Accuſers——" No! no! Mrs. " *Clack*, I muſt beg your pardon, (exclaim'd Mrs. *Quiver*,) " the *pale* Horſe is rather a Tipe of the *Papiſts!* For why? " the Church of Rome is called a *Beaſt*, and you know a " Horſe is a *Beaſt* too—this Horſe had without Doubt *four* " Legs to ſupport him, which very much reſemble the four " Things which the Pope depends on, Peninſhes, Maſſus, " Purgatory, and Holy-Water—this Horſe was *white* or " pale, and the Papiſhes endeavour to appear *white* and " *ſhining* by their Hypocriſy; and, Siſters, I think you " muſt allow that the *Iron Shoes* of the Horſe repreſents " ſweetly the Pope's *Sword* wherewith he *cuts* off and *tram-* " *ples down* true Proteſtants." This was received with univerſal Applauſe. A very ſhrewd Diſquiſition then began—to determine where Lazarus was when he was dead. After a long Conteſt, Mrs. Prate-apace ſettled it by obſerving—— " why you know—whereas—that it is ſaid he was in the " Grave—that is—was laid in a Sepulchre or Cave—now if he " was in a Grave—you know as how it proves that Lazarus " was in the Grave." To this they all aſſented. It was then inquired whether the Serpent, which deceived Eve, had Legs, or went on his Belly—whether he was a black Snake, a red Snake, or a Rattle Snake? " I am poſitive (ſaid Mrs. " Clack) it muſt have been a *black* Snake, for I am certain " he is painted ſo in our *large Bible*, and you know the De- " vil is always deſcrib'd *black*, which makes it the more *na-* " *turaller*." In the midſt of this curious Diſpute Mrs. Little Eaſe ſtarted a Subject which perplex'd them all. She informed the Siſterhood—as how ſhe had often ſeen Moſes drawn with *Horns*, and ſhe was in a great Uneaſineſs in Mind about it. " What? (exclaim'd Suckling) not know the " Meaning of Moſeſes Horns!—Why I have often ſaid there " was Types and Similitudes in all Things!—This is a glorious " Type of your true Preachers—you know and perceive that " Horns are Part of a Bull—hem—therefore Bulls become a " true, Type of home-felt Miniſters—A Bull puſhes and Butts " and Tears up with his Horns, and does not a *downright* " *Man* tear up, lay about, and pull up by the Roots the " Works of Satan—*as it were with Horns?*"

" Further—a Bull certainly *ſnorts* and *bellows* when he is " *afeard* or *angry*"—ſo a Preacher muſt ſwell with *Zeal, roar,* " *bellow, ſnort* and *paw* or he is no Man for me. Thus *you ſee* " *what a fair Type and Similitude is here.*"——But Mr. Suckling (ſaid I—interrupting him) there can be no ſimilitude in in the Caſe, for Moſes never had *Horns*, or if he had, I ſhould rather think he was a Type of thoſe eaſy *Tobies* who ſuffer their Spouſes to dangle after ſuch ſweet, dear, good Men.—" What Mr. Symplex—had Moſes no Horns?—I am " ſurpriſed!—But if he had *none*—I inſiſt upon it *Horns* are " mention'd in Scripture—which makes my Explanation of " the Type true, by *Analogy?*"—By *Analogy* Sir! I don't underſtand you—pray what is Analogy? " Why—why—" Mr. Simplex, 'tis very plain!—*Analogy* is when—one " *ſhuns carnal Reaſoning*—'tis Sir, as I may ſay, to *ſpiritual-* " *ize.*"—And pray Mr. Suckling what is—to ſhun carnal Reaſoning and to ſpiritualize? " Why Sir—I'm aſtoniſh'd! " To *ſpiritualize* is, as it were—to ſpeak by *Analogy* Sir—— " 'is right down *Analogy.*"——I confeſs Mr. Suckling—(ſaid I) theſe Matters are beyond our Reach—A Cobler, as the Proverb ſays, *ſhould not go beyond his Laſt, nor the Baker beyond his Oven.* Tis better for us, without all this Vapour, Noiſe and *Seeking*, to ſet ourſelves down in earneſt and endeavour to become better Men and Chriſtians.——

I was unluckily called away, by ſome Buſineſs, before I could hear his Reply, and left them *all* talking aloud, and liſtening with Self-applauſe to their own frantic Harangues.

This, Mr. Impartialiſt, is a Specimen of the Conduct and Manners of the female Quixottes: What kind of a Life a Man muſt lead with them—I leave you to judge. 'Twill be therefore an Inſtance of Charity in you to offer ſome Antidote againſt this crying Evil; or at leaſt favour me with a Viſit, when, if my Wife will be ſilent, and liſten for a Moment, you may be of ſome Service to her: Could I conceive there was any Religion in the Matter I ſhould be patiently reſign'd; but I can never believe that the Principles of HIS Religion, whoſe Life was employ'd in doing good to Mankind, will ever make People idle, opinionative, and haughty, a Torment to themſelves and others, and *uſeleſs* or *diſorderly* Members of Society. Your afflicted Servant,

TOBIAS SIMPLEX.

New-York, Auguſt 5, 1771.

BY Order of the Juſtices and Veſtrymen of this City, Notice is hereby given; to all Perſons who are deſirous of furniſhing the Poor Houſe in this City, with Beef, Tallow, Veal, Mutton and Lamb, by the Pound for one Year, to make an Eſtimate of what they can furniſh the above Articles for, and deliver in the ſame at the Poor Houſe, on the firſt Monday in September next, for Examination.

By Order of the Juſtices and Veſtry.

92 95 AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, oppoſite to Mr. Loudon's on Hunters-Quay,

SOME Copies of a Pamphlet entitled, *An Account of King's College Chapel, in* the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, an Edifice which for the Grandeur of its Dimenſions, curious Architecture, excellent Workmanſhip, and Profuſion of Ornaments, is eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent Gothic Structures in the whole World.

This Account conſiſts, among many other Articles, of a Deſcription of the numerous Curioſities and Ornaments in Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, &c. with whatever is worthy Notice within the Chapel,—the wonderful Structure of the Stone Roof, which appears to have been the Workmanſhip of Free-Maſons, with ſome mention of their original Secret and Society. Alſo a full Explanation of all the admirable Paintings on the Windows, ſhewing the Correſpondence, between the Hiſtorical Paintings drawn from the old Teſtament and thoſe from the new. Alſo an Account of its Foundation, together with that of the College, its Endowments, Officers, Schools, Number of Maſters and Scholars, Times and Order of Divine Service, Monuments, Epitaphs, and Inſcriptions, with many other curious Particulars—* By *Henry Malden*, Chapel Clerk.——

But what more particularly recommends this Work to the humane and Charitable is, that it is ſold for the Relief of a numerous and diſtreſſed Family, dependant upon the Author, whoſe Wife labours under a diſordered Mind. Theſe Conſiderations have hitherto given ſo conſiderable a Sale to the Book, that it has in a great Meaſure ſupplied his Neceſſities, and afforded that Relief of which he and his Family ſtand in ſo much Need.

* *In an Apartment of this Chapel are fixed, nine Colours taken by Sir William Draper, (late Fellow of King's College) from Manilla, in the Year* 1762, *when being Commander of the Britiſh Troops, he attacked and conquered the City and Iſland. At his Return, by his Majeſty's Permiſſion, he preſented the College, to which he was indebted for his Education, with theſe Trophies of his Victory.* 92 95

LONDON,

[Several Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, paſſed in their laſt Seſſion, relating to the Engliſh Colonies in America, having been publiſhed here by Authority, we ſhall omit the Forms, which are long and tedious, and only inſert the Subſtance—taking particular Care to omit nothing material, viz.

AN Act for granting a bounty on any good, ſound, merchantable white oak ſtaves and heading, free from ſap, worm holes, knots and bites, of the growth and produce of, and from the Britiſh colonies in America, imported into the ports of London, Southampton, Poole, Exeter, Plymouth, Briſtol Liverpool, Whitehaven, Glaſgow, Leith Hull, New Caſtle, and Yarmouth, or either of them after the firſt of January 1772, in any ſhip that may lawfully trade thither, man'd according to law, of the following demenſions, viz.

Staves	Length Feet	Width Inches	Thickneſs at thineſt Edge	Number
Pipe	5½	4½ to 6	2 Inches	2200
Hogſhead	4½	4½ to 6	1½	1800
Barrel	3½ to to 3½	4 to 5	1½	2400
Heading				
Pipe	2 F. 8 Inch.			
Hogſhead	2 - 4 do.	5 to 6	2	3600
Barrel	2 - 1 do			

All the above to be 6 Score to the 100, and on each ſuch number a bounty to be allow'd of £. 6 for 3 years, to begin the 1ſt January 1772, of £. 4 for 3 years after that, and of £. 2 for 3 years after that; to be paid on demand to the importer by the Collector of the port.

To prevent Frauds, Lawful for an officer of the cuſtoms, before the ſtaves or heading are ſhip'd, carefully to examine them by ſuch means as he ſhall think proper, to ſee they every way anſwer the deſcription. The importer to produce to the collector, comptroller, or principal officer of the cuſtoms, where imported, a certificate under the hand and ſeal of the governor, lieutenant governor, collector of the cuſtoms and naval officer, or any 2 of them, reſiding and being within the ſaid colonies or plantations, that before the departure of the ſhip or veſſel, the ſhipper had made oath before them, that the ſaid goods ſo ſhipped, (the ſpecies, quantity and quality whereof to be exactly deſcrib'd) and mentioning that they had been examin'd by the proper officer of the cuſtoms, purſuant to this act; which officer is to certify therein, whether the ſaid goods or any part of them are or are not conformable, in each particular to the directions in this act, and were truly and bona fide of the growth and produce of one of the Britiſh colonies therein named; and the commander of the veſſel importing ſuch goods, on his arrival, to make oath before the collector, or principal officer of the cuſtoms of the port, that the ſaid goods were truly ſhipped in one of the ſaid colonies, and are the ſame contained and mentioned in the certificate.

After entering, and before landing, in order to obtain the bounty, the proper officer of the cuſtoms, may take ſamples of the ſaid goods, in ſuch manner and proportion as he ſhall judge proper for their examination, on which if it appears that in the whole quantity to enter'd, there are to the amount of 10 pieces in an hundred, that do not in all reſpects anſwer the proper deſcription and dimentions, then no bounty to be allow'd for any part of the 100 pieces in which ſuch deficient 10 ſhall be found; and if more than 20 pieces in an 100 ſhall be found deficient, then beſides the loſs of the bounty, the importer ſhall forfeit £. 50. No fee, gratuity or reward to be demanded taken or received, for any of the ſervices required by this act under the penalty of diſmiſſion from office, and being render'd for ever incapable of any other under his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

If any ſtaves or heading on which bounty has been paid, be exported from Great Britain; before entry, the full bounty to be repaid to the chief officer of the cuſtoms at the port where reſhipped for exportation, under penalty of forfeiture of the goods and double their value.

Any collector, comptroller, of the cuſtoms, or naval officer, making any falſe certificate; any merchant or other perſon making a falſe oath, with regard to the growth of ſuch ſtaves and heading; or any maſter or commander of a veſſel making any falſe oath concerning the certificate for the identity of the ſtaves and heading; or if any perſon counterfeit any certificate required by this act, every perſon offending in any of the caſes aforeſaid, to forfeit the ſum of £. 200, or if the offender be an officer of the cuſtoms, to forfeit his office and be incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

The penalties and forfeitures in this act, to be ſued for and recover'd, by bill, plaint or informatiou, in any of his Majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, or the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or in any of the Courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, where ſuch penalties and forfeitures ſhall be incurred; wherein no eſſoin protection wager of law, or more than one imparlance ſhall be allowed.

The penalties and forfeitures by this act impoſed, if incurred in Great Britain, to be applied, one half to the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the other to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall ſue for the ſame: And all ſuch penalties as ſhall be incurred in the ſaid colonies, to be applied, one third part to the uſe of his Majeſty, &c. one third part to the uſe of the governor of the colony where the penalty is incurred, and the other third part to the perſon who ſues for the ſame.

No action againſt any perſon for any thing done in purſuance of this act, to be brought in Great Britain after ſix calender months from the time the cauſe of action commenced, nor in the colonies, after 18 calender months. And if any ſuch action be commenced in due time, the defendant may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if it ſhall appear that he hath acted in purſuance of and by the authority of this act, the jury ſhall find for the defendant; and if the plaintiff ſhall be non-ſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant has appear'd; or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict of demurrer, againſt the plaintiff, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy as any defendant hath in other caſes by law.

And if any doubt or diſpute ſhall ariſe whether the ſaid ſtaves and heading or any part of them, are of the growth or produce of any of the ſaid colonies, or not; or if an action be brought by the claimer of ſuch goods, againſt any officer of the cuſtoms, or any other perſon, for any thing done in purſuance of this act, and any doubt or queſtion ſhall thereupon ariſe concerning the place of the growth or produce of ſuch goods, the *onus probandi* ſhall lie on the owner or claimer of ſuch goods, or the perſon claiming the bounty, and not on the perſon who ſeized or ſtopped the ſame, or againſt whom ſuch action ſhall be brought.

An act to explain part of an act made in the 8th year of his late Majeſty K. Geo. 1ſt. relating to the importation of unmanufactured wood of the growth and produce of America; and part of an act made in the 26th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King Geo. the 2d. relating to the importation of raw ſilk and mohair yarn.

After the 29th day of September 1772, Any unmanufactured wood of the growth and produce of America, (except maſts, yards and bowſprits) may be imported into Great Britain directly from any part of America, in Britiſh veſſels, navigated according to law. But due entry to be made at the cuſtom-houſe of the port where imported, in the ſame manner and form, expreſſing the quantities and qualities, as before this act; and the goods to be landed in the preſence of the officers appointed for that purpoſe—otherwiſe liable to pay duties as before this act.

Duties upon mahogany imported into Great Britain from the Bay of Honduras ſince the firſt of July 1770, which have been paid or depoſited, ſhall by any 4 commiſſioners of the cuſtoms be order'd to be repaid to the importers or other perſon legally authoriſed to receive it.

Raw ſilk or mohair yarn, ſhipp'd in any port or place in the Streights or Levant ſeas, within the dominions of the Grand Seignior, and afterwards landed at Malta, Ancona, Venice, Meſſina, Leghorn, Genoa or Marſeilles, for the purpoſe of being open'd and air'd only, and afterwards reſhipped on board the ſame veſſel, ſhall upon importation into Great Britain, be deem'd and taken to have been imported from the port or place in the Grand Signior's dominions, where ſuch goods were firſt ſhipped, and not from the place where they were landed to be air'd.

An act for further continuing two acts made in the 6th and 9th years of his Majeſty's reign for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, in his Majeſty's dominions in America.

By this act, the two former acts mentioned in the title, which were to continue only till the 24th of March 1771, are further continued till 24th March 1772.

An act to continue an act made in the 8th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intitled, an act to continue and amend an act made in the 5th year of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, *An act for importation of ſalted beaf, pork, bacon and butter from Ireland, for a limitted time; and for allowing the importation of ſalted beaf, pork, bacon and butter from the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limitted time.*

By this act, the above-mentioned act which was to continue only till the 1ſt day of March 1771, is further continued till the 1ſt day of March 1772.]

It is ſaid, that on the day in which the Chevalier D'Eon diſappeared, he was to have fought a duel with a gentleman, but as he was going to the ſcene of action, he was ſeized by ſix men, who put him on board a boat in the river, in which he was conveyed, as it is thought, over to France.

THE OCCASIONAL REMARKER.

[Continued from our laſt.]

April 27. Yeſterday a motion was made in the Lower Aſſembly by a patriotic Member for the renewal of triennial Parliaments, when after a ſhort debate, the motion was over-ruled on a diviſion of 175 againſt 54. (4)

[(4) Altho' it is clearly evident, that in order to preſerve the rights and freedom of the people of Great-Britain, and keep their Repreſentatives in Parliament faithful and attentive to their duty; it its abſolutely neceſſary that the duration of parliaments ſhould be limitted to a very ſhort period—not to exceed three years at moſt, but a ſingle year would be beſt. This being ſo plain, that I ſuppoſe it will be admitted, I ſhall not now enter into the proof of it; but I would by no means allow that this limitation ſhould be made by act of parliament, It is evidently a matter on which the Parliament can have no legal power to determine, and their aſſuming and being allowed to exerciſe ſuch a power, is of the moſt dangerous and deſtructive conſequences to the freedom and proſperity of the nation. It is intirely inconſiſtent with the deſign and nature of the Parliament's appointment, and any act of their's to limit or aſcertain the time of their continuance in that office, would be abſurd, and in reaſon and juſtice ought to be deemed intirely null and void. For if they can by their own act continue their exiſtence one day longer than the time for which they were choſen Repreſentatives by their conſtituents, they can by the ſame rule, continue themſelves for ever, and aſſume an abſolute power over the fortunes and the lives of their conſtituents.

Either then the continuance of a Repreſentative in that office depends entirely upon the will and conſent of his conſtituent, (and ſo does the mode of election) or the repreſentative may extend it as long as he pleaſes, and uſe it in other reſpects in a manner as contrary to the deſign and intereſt of his conſtituent, as in the article of continuance in office.—There is no medium between theſe alternatives—And in defence of the native rights of myſelf and my countrymen, I hereby challenge the moſt able caſuiſt in his Majeſty's dominions, to diſpute this doctrine, which is of the utmoſt conſequence to every Engliſhman.

I know it may be ſaid that according to this doctrine, the Parliament in K. G. the 1ſts time, which ſat from 3 to 7 years by virtue of their own act, were after the expiration of the three years, an unlawful aſſembly; that the act was in itſelf unlawful, and all their ſubſequent acts,—and all the parliaments ſince, and all their acts.—

To this I anſwer—That one error is generally big with many. That the difficulties to which one wrong act reduce a man, are frequently his excuſes for committing another and another without end.—So one who commits a robbery,—tho' he intended no further miſchief, in order to conceal it often commits murder, and he reaſons alike in both caſes, excuſing himſelf by the exigencies of his ſituation. But theſe excuſes will not ſtand the teſt. However in this caſe of the Parliament, which from the circumſtances of the times thought it expedient to act beyond their legal authority, they acted as the King does in the exerciſe of his prerogative, and indeed as all other people do in caſes of preſſing neceſſity, without law, and ſometimes againſt it—But they all act at their peril, and are liable to be called to account for it afterwards If the exigency will, in the opinion of their judges, juſtify their conduct, it will be approved, and applauded—otherwiſe condemned. Thus the members of that Parliament might have been called to account by the next free Parliament, and if their conduct had been diſapproved they might have been puniſhed and their acts annulled. But as this was neither required by the people, nor done by their Repreſentatives in the next Parliament, it proved their aſſent to what had been done, and ſtamped it with their authority.

And tho' I deny that the act for the ſeven years continuance of parliament, was binding upon the electors at the next election, or upon the electors at any election ſince, or that it is, or that any act of the kind can be binding upon the electors at any future election—yet inaſmuch as the electors acquieſed in the law, (whether thro' miſtake of its validity or not, makes no difference in this caſe) and when they choſe Repreſentatives, intended they ſhould continue ſeven years in that office, therefore theſe ſubſequent parliaments have had a legal exiſtence, and their legal acts are valid, tho' the law for their continuance has no legal force or validity at all.

This, my countrymen, to all of you, is a ſubject of the greateſt importance, and well deſerving your moſt ſerious and frequent attention, and I propoſe in a ſeries of papers, ſtrongly to engage your notice—ſo that when you are called again to elect perſons to repreſent you in the legiſlative body of your country, you may not only be careful to chooſe worthy perſons, but to guard againſt the natural frailty of human nature, by limiting the time of their continuance in that office to a ſhort period, and alſo ſtipulating with regard to other material points. To the performance of theſe conditions the candidate might be bound by oath or ſome other ſtrong tie that would be effectual, previous to his election. Theſe conditions I cannot ſee that any honeſt man, whoſe ſole aim is the good of his country, can have any objection to; however if he has, he can only give up his pretenſions to the office, which enough will be ready to accept upon the conditions required.

The mode of election is another matter which muſt in the nature and reaſon of it, be regulated by the electors only, and can by no means be the proper ſubject of an act of parliament. For if the Parliament might regulate the mode of introducing the members, they might as effectually diſappoint the people of their deſign in the choice of Repreſentatives, as in the caſe of determining the limits of their own exiſtence. But the proof of this I ſhall reſerve for another opportunity. Mean while if any perſons ſhould diſapprove the doctrine I have advanced, they are at liberty and invited, to diſpute it; the ſubject is ſufficiently important and neceſſary, to engage their utmoſt attention; and it ought to be diſcuſſed with freedom and candour, in which I hope I ſhall not be deficient ſo far as I am concerned in the diſpute; my only aim is, to make my countrymen fully ſenſible of their rights—with regard to the freedom of choice, mode of election, and continuance in office of their Repreſentatives in Parliament; and inquiry into their conduct there; ſo that the people may always maintain their due weight and influence in the legiſlative body, and reap the genuine happy fruits which were originally propoſed and expected from its inſtitution.] *[To be continued.]*

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 10.

The 18th of March laſt, was tried and convicted at a court of oyer and terminer, held here, Captain Zachariah Day, for the murder of Samuel Long, his boatſwain, on the high ſeas, near the iſland of Cuba; and on the day following, in the ſame court, was convicted, Thomas Bell, late chief mate of a ſloop belonging to Montego-Bay, for piratically robbing and plundering a Spaniſh ſchooner, near Cuba, of 44,000 Dollars. They were convicted upon the teſtimony of ſome of their veſſel's crew, whom they had turned adrift at ſea (to the number of 12, in the Spaniſh ſchooner, after they had robbed her) without water or proviſion, but who fortunately arrived here a few days afterwards. Day was executed the 25th of March, and Bell the firſt of April.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) July 3.

We have an account from the Cherokee country, that the Weſtern Indians have killed four Cherokees, and a man named Joſhua Downes.

The Cherokees are endeavouring to get the Creeks to agree to the giving up the lands they propoſe as a compenſation to the traders for their debts, which they (the Creeks) claim by conqueſt, but it is thought the Creeks will never be brought to renounce their claim. Could it be effected, it would be a conſiderable addition of a body of good

land to this province, as well as advantageous to individuals concerned in the Cherokee trade, who have large debts there: However the Cherokees are resolved to give it up, and to support their right; upwards of 40 of them, among whom are the greatest men of that nation, are now running the lines of the lands to be given up, and they threaten the Creeks, if they should interfere, to bring upon them several Indian nations with whom they are in alliance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

The report of a party of men being cut off, who were dispatched from Northampton county with provisions for our people in the Block-house at Wioming, who are besieged by the Connecticut party, appears by the following extract of a letter (which came to town the 6th instant, by express) from the person who commanded the convoy, to be without foundation.

Wioming, August 2, 1772.

"Last Tuesday about break of day, I arrived at this place with 31 men, and the provisions; and was attacked by the Connecticut party, who had information of our coming by a letter falling into their hands with which an Indian was sent by Capt. Ogden. We were surrounded by their fire, and lost two horse loads of our flour, and got in with the remainder and 22 men, 2 of whom are wounded. Nine of our men are missing; whether they retreated, or are killed, I cannot as yet give information. They have kept an almost continual fire on the Block-house ever since, from four intrenchments; but we are determined to hold out to the last extremity. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN DICK."

We hear with certainty, that the nine men who were missing, retreated, and are returned to the inhabitants.

To his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, ESQUIRE,

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America; Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the *Judges*, the *Attorney General*, *Practicers of the Law*, and other Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to discontinue the generous Administration of your noble Predecessor, by calling him to his Service in a distant Colony; permit us, Sir, to congratulate you on your Appointment to a Government characterized for its Loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, and his illustrious House.

The Magistrate who hazards his Life in Support of the Laws, and prefers the Calls of Duty to the Invitations of Ease, must obtain the Applause of his royal Master, and command the Affection of every Friend to the Constitution.

Influenced by this Sentiment, we shall endeavour, in consulting the Happiness of our Governor to testify our Gratitude to his Majesty, for committing the Colony to the Care of a Gentleman, no less capable of advancing its Welfare by Wisdom in Council, than of maintaining its Security by Bravery in the Field.

While the same Principles, which have hitherto directed, continue to actuate your Conduct, and the Government shall derive Dignity and Importance from the Character of its Ruler, your Administration cannot fail to be happy; for so long as the Laws are preserved from Violation, Virtue patronis'd, and Learning encouraged, the Felicity of the Province will be daily augmented, and you will not only possess a Right to the Obedience, but to the Esteem and Affection of all its Inhabitants.

Public Justice is of too great Moment to Society to require any Intreaties for the Protection of those who are concerned in its Distribution, we are confident that the Law will never be denied your Countenance and Support. Your Excellency may depend on our constant Endeavours to render your Residence as agreeable to yourself and Family, as we have Reason to believe your Administration will be beneficial to the Colony.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your Congratulation on my Appointment to this Government.

It is with much Diffidence I emulate the approved Administration of your late noble Governor; yet, encouraged as I have been, by the generous Testimonies and Assurances of the several respectable Societies within this Province, I enter with better Confidence on the arduous Duties of my Station.

In civil Society, it is the Duty of every Individual, more especially of those who enter the Lists of public Trust, to devote themselves to the Service of their Sovereign and their Country.—Influenced by these Reflections. I declined for a while, the most pleasing Invitations, and entered upon an important Duty, leaving the Issue to the Disposer of all Events.

The Distribution of public Justice is of too much Moment to the Community, for me not to be interested in its Support; without a steady and due Execution of the Laws, the wise Deliberations of the Legislature would be vain, as has been lately unhappily experienced in a southern Colony. The wholesome Regulations of the legislative Body, lay the Foundation and raise the Superstructure of public Security, but it is by distributive Justice in the Courts of Judicature, that the Fabric is preserved in all its Strength and Beauty.

You may be assured that your uniform Endeavours to make my Residence in this Government agreeable, will be always very grateful to me, as your Support will be an Incitement to my Labours, to render my Administration acceptable to my royal Master, and beneficial to a People distinguished for their Loyalty.

WM. TRYON.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

We hear from Albany, that Sir William Johnson is now holding a Congress at his Seat at Johnson Hall, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in Consequence of some important Intelligence he has received from the Southward.

Tuesday Sennight a Woman in this City, being in a perfect State of Health, having drank a Draught of cold Water, was suddenly seized with a Fit, and expired in a few Minutes after.

The Day following one Smith, who was a Cryer at a Vendue-House in this City, in drinking cold Water, when he was overheated, was soon after taken ill, and died a short Time afterwards.

Thursday Morning last the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Marsham, sailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth; in which Vessel went Passengers, Mr. Charles Hurst, Mr. Curtis Bret, and Mr. Pollard.

Tuesday last arrived here in five Weeks from Quebec, the Brig St. Lawrence, Capt. Reeves; on his Passage he spoke with the following Vessels, viz. the 21st of July, Lat. 45, Lon. 60, with a Sloop Capt. Fairchild, 12 Days from New-York for Quebec, all well; the 2d of August, Lat. 40, Lon. 63, 35, the Jamaica Packet, Captain Arch. Dunmore, 4 Days from Boston, for Jamaica; and on the 9th of August, Lat. 39, 50, Lon. 69½, a Sloop Captain Payne, from Boston, for New Providence. The Captains Hailey, and Gilbert, were to sail for this Place in about ten Days after Capt. Reeves.

The same Day the Brig Phœbe, Capt. Henshaw arrived here in 31 Days from Surinam, but last from St. Eustatia in 13 Days, on his Passage he spoke with the following Vessels, viz. the 1st August Inst. Lat. 21, 20, Lon. 64, 3, with a Ship 6 Days from Barbadoes for London; the next Day, Lat. 23, 44, Lon. 65, 38, a Sloop, Capt. Hervey, 6 Days from the Grenades for Bermudas, and on the 10th a Brig Capt. James Frost, 16 Days from Barbadoes, for Rhode-Island; before Capt. Henshaw, left St. Eustatia, the Brig Conway, Capt. Kennedy, of this Place, was arrived there.

Also the same Day arrived the Sloop Frances, Capt. Seymour, in 15 Days from St. Kitts, on his Passage the 6th Inst. Lat. 32, 32, Lon. 69, 30, he spoke with a Schooner, Joseph Todd, 12 Days from Virginia for Bermudas, all well.

This Day the Brig Rebecca, Capt. Stephens, and the Brig Bristol Packet, Capt. Craige, sail for London.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, which ended here last Friday, Bills of Indictment were found against sundry Keepers of disorderly Houses, of which the great Number in this City, is a most intolerable Nuisance. It is said the Magistrates intend to exert themselves in the Extirpation of these Pests to Society, which corrupt the Morals of our Youth, and are frequently the Means of their Ruin and Destruction.

A Bill of Indictment was likewise found against a Man for committiug a Rape.

On Sunday Evening a Negro Man, belonging to John Van Cortland, Esq; was drowned in the North River, where he went to bathe.

It appears by the Virginia Papers, that in the late dreadful Freshes, about 3 Million 400 Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, were destroyed in the public Warehouses on James, and Rappahanock Rivers, and that to relieve the Sufferers the Assembly have passed an Act whereby they are entitled to receive from 16/8 to 20*s.* per Hundred for the said Tobacco, according to its Quality. To raise this Money the following Taxes are laid, viz.

Upon every 4 wheel'd Carriage, except Waggons, 20*s.* every 2 wheel'd Chaise or Chair 10*s.* every Ordinary Licence 20*s.* on every original Writ, or Subpœna in Chancery in the General Court 2/6. every Summons or Petition for lapsed Land, and every Caveat entered in the Secretary's Office, also for every such Writ or Subpœna in an inferior Court 1/3, on every Hogshead of Tobacco passed and delivered to be shipped after the 25th of October next 3*s.* and because the said Taxes cannot be immediately collected, the Treasurer is empowered to issue Treasury Notes to the Amount of £. 30,000 redeemable the 10th of December, 1775.

They have also passed an Act to erect an elegant Marble Statute of his late Excellency the Right Hon. Norborne Baron de Botetourt, with proper Inscriptions, expressing the House's grateful Sense of his Lordship's prudent and wise Administration, and their great Solicitude to perpetuate the Remembrance of those many public and social Virtues which adorned his Character; and a Committee is appointed to send for it to Great-Britain.

They also passed Acts, for better regulating and disciplining the Militia.

For paying the public Printer £. 450 per Annum, and several other Acts.

[☞ *The Printer of this Paper having been acquainted by several of his good Customers, that they disapprove his Silence with Regard to the late Transactions in Virginia respecting the Introduction of Bishops to that Colony; and that the Reason he has taken no Notice of that Matter in his Paper, is supposed to be, that he has been, by the Promoters of the Scheme for American Bishops, or by his own Inclination, influenced to suppress, as far as he could, an Account that seem'd to discountenance that Scheme: He therefore hereby assures his Customers, that he has never been applied to or influenced by any Person, nor by his own Inclination to suppress the said Account, or omit it in his Paper. As to the Scheme it self, he has never been active either for or against it, except to give the Public a just Account of the Arguments on both Sides of the Question,—nor would his Principles, professing himself a Member of the Church of England, lead him to desire the Suppression of one Fact or Argument that could fairly be brought against it. For if the Religion he professes cannot be defended consistently with Truth and Justice, by fair Argument, he conceives he has no Interest or Concern in its Defence. The only Reason why he has hitherto omitted any Account of the Proceedings in Virginia, relating to American Bishops, is, that he had not Room in his Paper for a full Account, nor to give the Public a true State of the Case; and to give a partial one, representing the Transactions only on one Side, he thought would be unjust; he therefore chose to be silent on the Subject till he was furnish'd with the proper Materials for a full Account, which he proposes to begin next Week, and give his Customers in a Series of Papers.*]

For QUEBEC,

THE BRIG

St. LAWRENCE,

SIMON REEVE, MASTER;

HAS one Half of the Cargo ready and will sail by the first of September: For Freight, or Passage, apply to SAMUEL BAYARD, Jun. WILLIAM PAGAN, or said Master.

New-York, 14th Aug. 1772. 93 96

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Bristol Packet, J. Craig; and Philip, W. Richardson, from Honduras Bay; St. Lawrence, Simon Reeve, Quebec; Phœbe, S. Henshaw, Surinam. Sloop Charming Polly, T. Standley; and Defiance, S. Warner, Rhode-Island; Sally, P. Schermerhorn, South-Carolina; Frances, J. Seymour, St Christophers; Hawk, D. Frisbe, Corecoa; Hester, W. Lowndes, St. Croix: Little Betsy, G. Codwise, Tortola; Three Brothers, D. Hegeman, North-Carolina. Schooner Dove, B. Crane, North-Carolina; Ann, P. Collas, Boston; Sally, H. Benson, Quebec.

Outward.—*Brig Polly, J. Wolfe, for Jamaica and Honduras: Lord Hyde, A. Shoemaker, London. Sloop Pennsylvania Farmer, T. Nusum, Barbados; Fanning, J. Hosmer, North-Carolina; Sally, J. Pell, St. Croix; St. Andrew, W. Kerr, Lisbon; Dove, D. Ferguson, Philadelphia. Schooner Ann, P. Collas, Boston.*

Cleared.—*Ship Countess of Donegall, J. Pym, to Dublin. Brig Bristol Packet, J. Craig, London; Expedition, J. Carrill, Newfoundland; Harliquin, J. Bryson, Jamaica; Minerva, W. Tichbourne, New-Providence.*

WHEREAS Adolph Philipse did make, and with his hand subscribe a certain writing, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1771, and published the same twelve weeks successively in Hugh Gaine's news paper, intitled, "The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury;" and in John Holt's, intitled, "The New-York Journal, or General Advertiser;" two of the public news papers of this colony; which said writing was, and is directed by the tenor thereof, *To all persons interested in a certain lot or parcel of land last therein mentioned*, and particularly described, being Lot Number Six, and part of a tract of land granted by letters patent the 17th day of June, 1697, to Adolph Philipse, deceased; and the said Adolph Philipse, and in and by the said writing did give notice, That Beverley Robinson, and Mos. Kent, Esquires, of Dutchess County, and Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, in Connecticut, persons not interested in the said lot or parcel of land, were appointed commissioners to make partition thereof; and that the said commissioners would meet on the 15th day of June now last past, at the house of John Swim, Inn-holder, at Peek's-Kill, to proceed to the partition of the same, and did in and by the said writing require all persons interested therein to attend them and there for that purpose, by themselves or their attornies: Now therefore we the said Beverley Robinson, Mos. Kent, and Thomas Belden, commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our said appointment, and give notice, that we will meet at the house of Thomas Smith, on the said lot of land so to be divided as aforesaid, on Tuesday the 15th of October next, to proceed on the said partition, and we desire all persons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands this 17th day of June, 1772.

BEV. ROBINSON,
MOSS KENT,
THOS. BELDEN.

WHEREAS on Sunday the 4th inst, a man who called himself Robert Williams, came and agreed for lodgings at my house, where he (together with his wife, a brother and a sister of hers) stayed till Monday the 12th instant, when pretending he should return at night, he with the rest went clandestinely off, taking with them, as I some time after discovered, of my property, 4 silver tea spoons marked S B. 1 large plain gold ring, 1 heart and hand gold ring, 1 gold ring with 12 small garnets set round a white mocoa stone, 1 black Barcelona handkerchief, of which a small piece is burnt out of one corner, a boy's black beaver hat with white lining and a broad loop; also half a guinea, two half dollars, two English shillings and some other money not particularly remembered. Williams is a small well looking man, about 30 years of age, born in Wales, has short curl'd brown hair, usually wore a snuff-coloured coat and linen waistcoat with work'd green flowers. His wife wore a round furr'd beaver hat, with a gold band round the crown. She, her brother and sister, were all of a remarkably brown complection, had black eyes, and very black long curl'd hair, and from their appearance, and pretending to tell fortunes, are supposed to be of the people called Gypsies: They had a variety of clothes, and Williams and his wife were seen to have plenty of money both gold and silver. Any person to whom any of the said goods may be offered for sale, or who may otherwise discover them, are desired to stop them and the persons who have them in possession. Also if any of the above described persons are seen, to stop and search them; and if any of the said goods are found in their possession, or otherwise, and notice is left for me at the Printing-Office on Hunter's-Quay, the favour will be thankfully and properly acknowledged.

93 96 M. BROWN.

New-York, August 15th, 1772.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 20th day of August instant,

NINE thousand acres of land, either in allotments of one thousand acres or together, situate in the county of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawk's river, being part of a tract of twenty thousand acres of land, granted Frederick Young, and others; which said 9000 acres are divided into twenty-seven lots, distinguished on a map of the division of said tract by lots N° 4, N° 17, N° 5, N° 16, N° 6, N° 15, N° 7, N° 14, N° 9, N° 12, N° 21, N° 22, N° 23, N° 24, N° 27, N° 28, N° 39, N° 40, containing 400 acres each, with the usual allowance. And lots N° 43, N° 42, N° 50, N° 41, N° 49, N° 47, N° 54, N° 55, and N° 52, containing 200 acres each, with the usual allowance. Also eight thousand acres of land being part of a tract of 20,000 acres of land granted to Philip Livingston, and others, adjoining the above mentioned tract; Which said 8000 acres are divided into 24 lots, and are distinguished on a map of the division of the said tract, by lots N° 29, N° 5, N° 26, N° 9, N° 30, N° 10, N° 31, N° 11, N° 32, N° 12, N° 33, N° 36, N° 18, N° 39, N° 19, N° 40, containing 400 acres each, with the usual allowance. And lots N° 41; N° 45, N° 50, N° 51, N° 52, N° 55, N° 58 N° 59, containing 200 acres each, with the usual allowance. These lands are in general very good; several streams proper for mills run thro' them, and on some parts are plenty of lime stone. The settlement of Cherry-Valley,—the patent of Groesbeck, Wagenaer, and Schyler, are on their rear an the roads from those settlements to the river, run thro' them

POET'S CORNER.

THO' Summer exerts her sweet pow'r,
Tho' roses and jessamines bloom,
Tho' the eglantines twine round my bow'r,
And spread all my fields with perfume,
No joy can these prospects impart,
When Phillida she is not nigh;
Like a turtle then droops my fond heart,
When depriv'd of its mate and its joy.
When winter howls thro' the dark skies,
And the sun scarce illuminates the day,
When the storms and the tempests arise,
And the Thrush sits alone on the spray,
Then if Phillida grace my low cot,
How charming the prospects appear!
The cold of the season's forgot,
And it seems but the spring of the year.
Thro' the fields and the meadows so gay,
How oft do we carelessly roam,
Or past the soft rivulets do stray,
Nor think of our distance from home;
The turtle that cooes for its mate,
The lambkins that play in the grove,
New pleasure these objects create,
And supply us with topics of love.
But hark! the hoarse tempests arise,
The torrents impetuous descend,
Black clouds sweep along the dark skies,
And we spy no kind refuge at hand;
Even so when our youth is no more,
And our juvenile sun shine is past,
'Tis then the gay scenes are all o'er,
And we shiver before the bleak blast,
But love shall a refuge supply,
When youth, wit and beauty, shall fade,
'Tis love which shall ease the deep sigh,
And conduct our old steps thro' the glade;
And when we resign our last breath,
'Tis love shall his succours impart,
Shall blunt the keen arrow of death,
And raise with soft comfort the heart.

August 7, 1771.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away last Night from the Subscriber, living on Long-Island, at the Wallabaugh, a Negro Man named NEWPORT, about four or five and twenty Years old, about five Feet and a half high, a well set Fellow, Guinea born, but speaks good English, and is a great talker, he formerly belonged to one Joseph Robertson, living on the East End of Long-Island; he is branded on the Breast with three Letters: Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Cloth Jacket, Tow Cloth Shirt and Trowsers, almost new. Whoever takes up the said negro, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by me ARIS REMSEN.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their Peril.

92 95

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, from on board his Sloop Speedwell, lying at Beekman's-Slip, last Sunday Evening the 4th Inst. an Apprentice Boy named JONATHAN FRIEND CHILD, 17 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, lusty, strong built, round shoulder'd, and short light brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a striped worsted Jacket, Check Shirt, Nankeen Breeches, light worsted rib'd Stockings, a Pair of thin Pumps, a new red and white Silk Handkerchief, a Dutch Cap, Pinchbeck Shoe and Silver Knee Buckles,—he also took with him, a Pair of oznaburg Trowsers, and a Pair of coarse blue kersey Breeches. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and delivers him either to Mr. Anthony Griffiths of this City, Mr. Henry Smith, of Boston, or to the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by PASCHAL N. SMITH.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are forewarn'd from harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Apprentice, if they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1771. 92 95

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. Gordon's Company of the XXVIth Regt. quartered in the city of New-York, WILLIAM ORAM, Serjeant, a stout able-bodied man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, aged 36 years, born in the north of Ireland, by trade a shoemaker, has light colour'd hair, inclinable to red, blue eyes, and a round full face: Had on when he deserted, his regimental coat, white linen waistcoat and breeches, white thread stockings, and a silver lac'd hat.—As the above deserter has been guilty of a breach of trust, and many frauds, it is hoped no person will conceal him, or afford him any assistance in making his escape; and whoever apprehends and secures him so that he may be brought to the regiment, shall (over and above his Majesty's allowance for apprehending deserters) receive FIVE POUNDS reward, from

A. GORDON,
Capt. 26th Regiment.

92 95

Philadelphia, July 25, 1771.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Strawberry-Alley, an Apprentice Lad, named NAZARETH FREELAND, 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; he is a well set Fellow, has clumsey Legs, and walks lame, occasioned by his Thigh being broke when young, has dark bushy Hair, which he generally wears tied, is of a swarthy Complexion, was born in Muskmelon Hundred, Kent County, by trade a taylor: Had on, and took with him, a good beaver hat, a brown cloth coat with yellow Metal Buttons; one Nankeen, and one crimson Cloth Waistcoat; Fustian Breeches, with yellow Metal Buttons, Thread Stockings, good Shoes, with plain Pinchbeck Buckles in them; he has also one white and two Check Shirts, Whoever takes up and secures said Lad, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me STEPHEN PHIPPS.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their Peril. 91 04

TO be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 20th Inst. at 12 o'clock, The house, lot of ground, and back building of James M'Cartney, deceased; containing in front, on the north side of Bayard-street 21 feet 4½ inches, and in the rear fronting Jews alley 25 feet ½ inch.——Conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and an indisputable title given.

WHEREAS Col. John Schuyler, by his late petition to the legislature of the province of New-Jersey, prayed that a law might be passed, to compel the owners of the causeways, on those parts of the Road leading from Newark to the Road leading from Bergen-Point to Poulas-Hook, (*to wit*;) the owners of the causeway lying to the west of and adjoining to Passaick-River, and the owners of that part of the causeway lying to the west of Hackinsack-River, and between that river and the causeway of the said petitioner, to reimburse the said petitioner part of the expence he has been put to, in making and repairing part of the said road, to the east of, and adjoining said Passaick-River. And Whereas the General Assembly of the said province, by their order, made at their late sessions at Burlington, in April last, ordered, "That the said petitioner "have leave to bring in a bill at the next session, upon "giving the usual notice, and no reasonable objection then "appearing against it."—These are therefore to give notice, to all persons concerned, that a bill will be brought in the next session of the said General Assembly, agreeable to the said petition, and leave given by said order.

Dated July 25th, 1771. 90 95

WILLIAM WIKOFF,

Has just removed from Cruger's Wharf, to Queen-Street, between Burling's-slip and the Fly-Market, the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Bowne and Rickman, where he has opened a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from London, &c. &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit——Among which are,

IRISH Linens of all prices, Irish sheetings, Russia sheeting, Ravens duck and drillings, dowlas, tandem, silesias, pistol lawns, garlix, Dutch and British oznaburgs, buckrams, check and linen handkerchiefs, cambrick and lawns, callicoes and cottons, brown Hessian, felt hats of all prices, writing paper, 3d. 4d. 6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylors window glass No. 10 and 11, 3½lb. 4lb and 4½lb pins; needles, from No. 1 to 10; 10 and 11, nail, 7-8, yard wide and yard and 3-8 cotton and linen checks; strip'd Holland, blue, black, red and cloth coloured thread; 6-4, 6 4 ½ and 7-4, bed bunts; powder, shot, a general assortment of pewter dishes, basons, mugs, porrengers, table and tea spoons, and many other articles too tedious to mention.——He also has for sale as usual, Madeira, Wine, West-India Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Raisins of the Sun, Geneva, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For a Term of Years yet unexpired,

THE noted and pleasantly situated Farm and Tavern known by the Name of the Sign of the Dove, in the Bowery, just 5 Miles from the City of New-York, with about 5 Acres of Land thereto adjoining; also 4 Lots of Ground near Cuyler's Sugar House, in Fee Simple. For Conditions apply to James Mills, at the New-Gaol. 90 93

SCRIVENER's OFFICE, &c.

IN BROAD-STREET:

THE Sum of One Thousand Pounds, or any Part of it, ready to be lent on approved Security, in or near this City. *Also*, good Bonds, Bills or Notes discounted, and Money at most Times to be had on Bottomry.

Constant Attendance, and the general Business of this Office executed with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch, on such determined low Fees as to give the Commonalty easy Access, and to prove the same of that real Utility for which it was established in June 1764, by the *Publick's* truly grateful, and very devoted Servant;

JOHN C. KNAPP.
18th July, 1771. Attorney at Law, de B. R.

TENT WINE

IN Bottles, very excellent, and at least 8 Years old, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, nearly opposite Mr. Hugh Rider's, near Crommelin's Wharf. 86—

TO BE SOLD,

A Good Grist-Mill and Fulling-Mill, on a very good Stream of Water, situate about one Mile and half from Flushing Landing, on Long-Island, with about Fifty Acres of good Land, with a sufficient Quantity of Wood Land; Part of said Land is extraordinary good Mowing Ground, and more may easily be made; there is on said Place, a good bearing Orchard, a good dwelling House, Barn and Out-Houses, a good Dye-House, and all other Conveniencies for carrying on the Clothier's Business; the whole in good Repair. Whoever has a Mind to purchase the above Premises, may know the Conditions of Sale, by applying to SARAH BURLING, living on the Premises, by whom an indisputable Title will be given for the same. 89 92

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons that are Creditors to George Caldwell, late of Salisbury, in Litchfield County, now of Hartford in Hartford County, Insolvent Debtor; That pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, 1771, there is to be a Meeting of said Caldwell's Creditors at Mr. David Bull's, Inn-holder in said Hartford, on the first Thursday of October next, then and there to exhibit their Debts, and to agree on the best Method for recovering, disposing of, and distributing said Caldwell's Estate for and among said Creditors.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } Trustees to said
JONATHAN WELLS, } Caldwell.

Hartford, June 10, 1771. 87 98

Money to be Let

All the Year round,

Upon Interest or Bottomry,

(No Sums less than £.100.)

ON good personal security; houses or lands in or near this city, will be taken, and the utmost secrecy and dispatch be observed in the execution of this office,

BY

HENDRICK OUDENAARDE,

BROKER, in Hanover Square,
Nearly opposite to Mr. Hugh Gaine's Printing-Office. 91—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of the late Peter Remsen, deceased, by bond note or book debt, to pay the same immediately; and all persons having demands on said estate, are requested to send in their accounts to

JANETJE REMSEN, Executrix.
SIMON REMSEN,
JACOB REMSEN, } Executors.
HENRY REMSEN,

N. B. Has for sale a parcel of extraordinary cocoa, and cotton, and a very neat sulky, almost new; also, a few dry goods, very cheap, and a parcel of ginseng. 91 94

ELISHA GALLAUDET,

ENGRAVER,

IS removed from the house where he lately lived in Smith-street, to the house wherein Mr. Moran lived, in the Broad-Way near the Bowling-Green, where he carries on his business as usual.

N. B. The house in Smith-street, (which is very suitable for a Shopkeeper or Confectioner) will be let till the first of May next. 91 94

WANTED

TO wait on a Gentleman, &c. a likely brisk, handy, well behaved negro boy, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, and if desired may be had 3 or 4 weeks upon trial. Whoever has such a boy to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the Printer, opposite to Mr. Loudon's, on Hunter's-Quay. 21 94

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of ANN SPELLIN, an insolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, in order to receive their dividends.

91 94 NICHOLAS C. BOGART.

A PREMONITION to beware of a certain villain, that detained £. 5: 13. of my money, that I left in his hands while we went to see his land at Canistgeyony, and at my return to his house refused to return my money: I have thought proper to acquaint the public of his villany, lest some other person should be bit by him as I have been.—He resides between the Arctick and Antarctick circles, near upon a par with the North-side of Lake-Erie, between those meridians that comprehend some of the English property in North-America, &c. 91 94 A. B.

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Next Door to Alderman Lott's, in Leary's-Street, has for Sale the following Articles,;

FINE hyson, congo, Soushong, breakfast, Green and bohea teas
Common, middling and double refined loaf sugar
Lump, powder and muscovado sugar
White and brown sugar candy
Sugar barley, almonds
Plumbs, comfits and nonpareils
Candied orange, Cayenne and black pepper, ground ditto
Whole and ground rice
Common and pearl barley
Oatmeal, sago and salop
Ground and unground coffee
Chocolate, starch
Powder and sig blue
French and Carolina indigo
Cask and jar raisins
Currants, figs, plumbs and prunes
Soft and hard shell almonds, Jordan do.
Madeira, chest, pea, kiskatama and banle nuts
Lemons, limes, and citron
Preserved sweetmeats
Tamarinds, honey, and Ginger sweetmeats
Cinnamon, mace, cloves, and Nutmegs
Allspice, ginger & ground do.
Carraway, annis, and coriander seed
Saffron and rosemary
Mustard per lb or bottle
Olives, capers and anchovies
Sorted Pickles,
Cucumbers, beans, peppers
Mushrooms, buttons
Walnuts, peaches, mangoes
Nasturtium and onions
Ketchup and India soy
Florence oil in bottles and bottles

Spermaceti & tallow candles
Bayberry and bees-wax
Castile, Philadelphia and New-York hard soap
Wash hand balls, hair powder, and blacking ball
Orange flower, lavender
Rose, annis, cinnamon and Hungary water
Stoughton's bitters
Basket, bay and glauber salt
Salt petre
Isinglass
Cheshire, Glouceſterſhire and Block-Island cheese
Butter
White and red onions
Ware's best snuff in bladders
Weston's snuff in bottles
Irish black-guard snuff and rappee
Kite's-foot smoak tobacco
Spanish segars
Hog, pigtail and cut tobacco
Long and short pipes
Shop and writing paper
Ink powder, quills
Sealing wax
Playing cards, & message do.
Velvet and common corks
Brushes of all sorts
China bowls, plates and dishes

Liquors, viz.

Madeira, Malaga, Mountain, Fronteinac, Lisbon, Teneriff, Fyal, Port, Tent, and Rhenish Wines
Arrack, spirits of wine
Lime juice, shrub, cider
Claret, common and white wine vinegar
Bristol beer and Taunton ale
Kenton's porter, Holland Geneva, Coniac brandy
Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York rum
Metheglin, French liquors

He likewise begs leave to inform the gentlemen his friends and others, that he intends to teach the German flute and hautboy, as usual.

N. B. He gives to country customers the highest price for butter, cheese, and bees-wax. 91 94

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER's-QUAY, *Rotten-Row*, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.